

with amendment (Rept. No. 2511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON of California: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 7619. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1940 (54 Stat. 676), and "Title IV of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941," approved September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 883); without amendment (Rept. No. 2512). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARTER: Special Committee on Aviation of the House Military Affairs Committee. Interim report on United States military aircraft and their performances; without amendment (Rept. 2515). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 2461. An act for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders; without amendment (Rept. No. 2502). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 2717. An act for the relief of Charles H. Koch; without amendment (Rept. No. 2503). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6015. A bill for the relief of the Truscon Steel Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2505). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 7263. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. R. Bennett; without amendment (Rept. No. 2506). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPARKMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 2364. An act for the relief of former First Lt. William J. Tepsic, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Field Artillery; without amendment (Rept. No. 2514). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 7634. A bill to provide for vocational rehabilitation and the return to civil employment of certain persons disabled under circumstances entitling them after discharge or separation from the military or naval forces of the United States to a pension or retirement pay; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GWYNNE:

H. R. 7635. A bill to incorporate the United Service Women of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 7636. A bill to exempt persons in the military and naval forces of the United States from Federal income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H. R. 7637. A bill to repeal section 541 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1941 relating to certain exemptions from admissions taxes and to amend retroactively section 1701 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Utah:

H. R. 7638. A bill to restore and add certain public lands to the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 7639. A bill to protect naval petroleum reserve No. 1; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 7640. A bill to provide a right-of-way for an oil pipe line over the Ogden Ordnance Depot Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. R. 7641. A bill authorizing the payment of necessary expenses incurred by certain Indians allotted on the Quinalt Reservation, State of Washington, in securing their allotments; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 7642. A bill to provide that allowances for quarters for dependents of enlisted men shall be allocated to such dependents; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. J. Res. 347. Joint resolution to investigate increases in rental rates for business property in District of Columbia since January 1, 1942; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COFFEE of Washington:

H. Res. 548. Resolution directing the Committee on Patents to investigate the extent to which failure or reluctance of war agencies to share patents or processes with Allies may be impeding our progress in the war; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 7643. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. R. 7644. A bill for the relief of Michael Soldo; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GIFFORD:

H. R. 7645. A bill for the relief of Ruth E. Studley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 7646. A bill for the relief of Fred Taylor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 7647. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of "The General State Authority" of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LeCOMPTE:

H. R. 7648. A bill granting an increase of pension to Malinda J. Conwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 7649. A bill for the relief of Ralph B. Randall, rural rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Visalia, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7650. A bill for the relief of Col. Leo A. Luttringer, United States Property and Disbursing Officer for Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7651. A bill for the relief of William F. Perkins, Rural Rehabilitation Supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Pinal County, Ariz.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7652. A bill for the relief of Warren M. Engstrand, Grant Supervisor, Farm Security Administration, Bakersfield, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7653. A bill for the relief of Ensign Donald L. Grunsky; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 7654. A bill for the relief of Morris Lindenblit; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WILSON:

H. R. 7655. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ellen Moffatt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3353. By Mr. CARLSON: Petition signed by Mr. E. J. Dreiling and 650 other citizens of Kansas in opposition to S. 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3354. By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of Charlotte Toewater and 71 other residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity, urging the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

3355. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of West-ern Plant Board relative to allocation of sufficient funds and adequate priorities for the protection of vital food, fiber, and seed crops; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3356. Also resolution of California Cattle-men's Association, San Francisco, Calif., relative to the agricultural manpower problem in California, and urging Congress to amend and enlarge the Selective Service Act to cover necessary manpower engaged in essential activities in industry and agriculture for the duration of the war; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3357. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution adopted by the Kanawha County National Farm Loan Association, Charleston, W. Va., recommending that the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore and the Federal Land Bank Commissioner be authorized to make proper loans to small and needy farmers in Kanawha County, W. Va.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

3358. By Mr. WASIELEWSKI: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee relative to the water diversion down the Chicago drainage canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

SENATE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942

The Reverend T. L. Holcomb, executive secretary-treasurer, Baptist Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tenn., offered the following prayer:

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, we stand in Thy presence this morning to express the gratitude of our hearts for every blessing that has come from Thy hands, and also to confess our sins. As we face the obligations and responsibilities of a new week, we pray, Heavenly Father, that to each there shall be given wisdom to know and courage to do that which is right and pleasing in Thy sight.

We pray, Heavenly Father, for the President of the United States and for every department of our Government. We pray for the armed forces, and we pray for our Allies. Speed the day, Heavenly Father, when victory shall be given to them in order that we may have in the earth an enduring peace, based upon justice.

We pray Thy particular and peculiar blessing upon this body now assembled, and ask Thee to keep us close to Thine own Self. For Christ's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 2, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one on October 1, 1942, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 2670. An act to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, for the purpose of providing State and Territorial military forces with such arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipment as is deemed necessary to enable them to execute their internal security responsibilities within their respective States and Territories, and for other purposes;

S. 2686. An act to amend the act of May 19, 1926, entitled "An act to authorize the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the governments of the Latin-American republics in military and naval matters";

S. 2725. An act to increase by \$600,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended; and

S. 2747. An act to authorize a reduction in the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the second instant,

During the last adjournment of the Senate the enrolled bill (H. R. 7565) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to aid in preventing inflation, and for other purposes, which had been signed previously by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was signed by the Vice President.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on September 30, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 2689) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 798).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

A bill and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2824. A bill to amend the act of January 24, 1920, so as to authorize the award of a silver star to certain persons serving with the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. J. Res. 164. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to voting qualifications; to the Committee on the Judiciary

DRAFTING OF 18- AND 19-YEAR-OLD MEN—AMENDMENT

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I submit an amendment and ask that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Military

Affairs. It is an amendment to Senate bill 2748, which was introduced by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and which is now pending before the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill of the Senator from South Dakota proposes to amend the Selective Service Act by lowering the age limit to include 18- and 19-year-old boys. The amendment which I propose to offer to this bill would prohibit liquor and vice in and around military camps.

I shall, of course, present this amendment before the Committee on Military Affairs whenever the committee takes up for consideration Senate bill 2748, but I desire to have the amendment printed in order that the Members of the Senate may be put on notice of my intention to press the proposal.

Mr. President, I believe we should prohibit liquor and vice in and around military camps purely from a military standpoint. From our childhood we have been taught that a soldier in uniform represents alertness, strength, obedience to law, and protection of the weak. When we think of a soldier we think of a man who stands erect, who walks with a firm, quick step, who salutes with vigorous gesture; we think of a man whose eyes are clear, whose aim is steady, whose countenance is firm. In fact, the very word "military" is almost a synonym for the virtues of soberness, discipline, uprightness, and manly bearing. The toy soldiers we give to our children at Christmas represent erect, competent men, dressed in trim, neat uniforms.

Mr. President, this imaginary picture of a soldier is right and proper. It is the image we all have of an American soldier. To us he is the symbol of all these characteristics of manliness. There is just something about the uniform of a soldier or a sailor or a marine which is almost as sacred to us as the flag itself. Therefore, when we see an intoxicated man wearing that uniform the spectacle is so completely and entirely out of keeping with the snappy, courteous hero we have mentally placed in the uniform that we are cut to the quick.

Mr. President, the Army and Navy spend months teaching a new recruit discipline, courtesy, soldierly bearing, but every one of these military characteristics are wiped away when that soldier gets drunk.

Therefore, from a purely military standpoint, it seems to me that it would be an advantage to prohibit liquor and vice in and around military camps.

Furthermore, if liquor is allowed within a military camp, some of the soldiers there are going to drink that liquor. Those who drink it have their reactions slowed down in proportion to the amount they drink. Sooner or later some of these soldiers whose reactions have been slowed down will be on duty. That duty may be piloting a plane; it may be driving a truck or a tank. The lives of others may depend upon this particular soldier. He may be an officer who has the lives of many soldiers in his hands.

In civilian life we have been very strict in prohibiting the use of liquor in any form by those men who have the lives of others in their hands. Certainly in

the all-important business of war, we should be equally as careful to protect the lives of soldiers against this evil.

Therefore, from the standpoint of military efficiency, I believe we should prohibit liquor and vice in and around the military camps.

Mr. President, I was a soldier in the other World War, and I remember the different moods which would come over me. I believe that my mental and emotional reactions were the same as those of millions of other boys. I believe they were the same moods and feelings and reactions which come over the boys in the military camps today.

At times there would be complete exhilaration because of pride in the uniform, the flag, the ideals for which we fought, the feeling of sure victory. Again, there would be the feeling of homesickness. We would have the "blues," and then still again there would be the feeling that, "This is the end—we will be killed anyhow. What's the use? 'Eat, drink, and be merry for tomorrow we may die.'"

This last described feeling results in a reckless abandonment of previous inhibitions.

If it so happens that a soldier is subjected to temptation when he is in this particular frame of mind, he is much more likely to yield than if he is not within reach of temptation until that particular mood has passed.

These different moods will come and go. Sometimes a soldier will have all three of them in one day; but if the temptation is not within reach at this time, when his resistance is lowest, he will soon forget about it.

Therefore, Mr. President, if liquor is allowed in and around the military camps, it will always be available, and therefore there will be much more drinking than there would be if liquor were prohibited in and around the camps.

Mr. President, the boys in the military camps today are our own sons. They have come from our homes, where they have been sheltered and protected from constant temptation. Therefore, I believe that the least we can do is to afford them the protection which is provided in this amendment. I believe the least we can do is to keep the military camps in which they train and live free from the temptations of liquor and vice.

Certainly if we are going to take boys of the tender ages of 18 and 19 we should continue some degree of protection from constant temptation.

Then there is one other point I wish to make, that is, with reference to the psychology of the spirit of banter. Each one of our sons wants to be as tough as the next one. Therefore, when some of the boys say, "Let us have a drink together," the spirit of banter will influence boys who never had a drink to go ahead and drink rather than to suffer the mental embarrassment which would surely result if they declined.

Opportunities for a situation like this are multiplied and increased when we allow liquor within and around the military camps.

Mr. President, so far as I know there is no one who denies that the use of liquor

lowers resistance and destroys moral inhibitions. Therefore, if we do not prohibit liquor and vice around the military camps, we will make it easy for the moral standards of our own sons to be lowered.

In this connection, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Christian people of the United States are very much concerned because of this situation. I wish merely to list some of the petitions I have recently received in support of the measure to prohibit liquor and vice in and around the military camps. I call attention to the fact that 10 of these petitions come from Lawton or nearby communities which are in the vicinity of a military camp. Some of them come from Muskogee, which is near Camp Gruber.

These are spontaneous expressions of Christian people. By reading them, it is evident that there has been no sponsored campaign, but that these Christian people, because of their own concern for their sons and the sons of their neighbors, petitioned Congress to pass the measure to which I am offering the amendment, and grant this small degree of protection to our soldiers.

The following petitions are presented: Petition from the Women's Bible Class of the First Methodist Church, of Lawton, Okla., with 21 signatures.

Petition from the Commanche-Cotton Baptist Association, signed by the following churches: First Baptist Church, Temple, Okla.; First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Okla.; Calvary Baptist Church, Lawton, Okla.; First Baptist Church, Lawton, Okla.; First Baptist Church, Walters, Okla.

Members of the Young Married People's Class of the First Christian Church, of Haskell, Okla., signed by its officers.

Petition from a group of citizens of Oklahoma, with 53 signatures.

Sunday School Class of Mothers and Grandmothers of Central Baptist Church, Muskogee, Okla., with 38 signatures.

Citizens of Lawton, Okla., submitted by Real Heights Presbyterian Church, with 87 signatures.

Victory Class of the First Baptist Church of Lawton, Okla., with 22 signatures.

Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Church of Muskogee, submitted by H. E. Newton, secretary.

Bible Class of First Christian Church of Hinton, submitted by Mrs. L. L. Gellingham.

Members of the Methodist Church of Wakita, by L. P. Scott, chairman, official board, Methodist Church.

Mullins Baptist Association, by L. A. Morton clerk, and William A. Carleton, moderator, Duncan, Okla.

Alathea Class of the First Baptist Church, by Mrs. R. M. Walkley, Oklahoma City.

Methodist Episcopal Church in Guthrie, by Mrs. N. R. Kinney, of Guthrie, Okla.

Mr. President, I ask that these petitions and endorsements be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which will have charge of this measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petitions and the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma will be re-

ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the amendment will be printed.

ONE PERCENT SOCIAL SECURITY PAY-ROLL TAX

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I present for the RECORD a compilation showing the allocations by States of the 1 percent pay-roll tax under the Social Security Act. The table will indicate what the 1 percent pay-roll tax now costs the workers and employees of each State and, by the same token, what it would cost to have the tax doubled on New Year's Day.

There being no objection, the compilation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVOR'S INSURANCE TAXES OF 1 PERCENT ON EMPLOYER'S PAY ROLLS AND 1 PERCENT ON EMPLOYEE'S WAGES, FISCAL YEAR 1942

(The attached tabulation shows the revenues from the present old-age and survivor's insurance taxes on employers and employees by States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. If these taxes are increased on January 1, 1943 in accordance with the present law, the annual revenues shown for each State will be at least double the amount shown in this table.)

Federal insurance contributions, old age and survivor's insurance tax, fiscal year ended June 30, 1942 (revenues from tax of 1 percent on pay rolls and tax of 1 percent on wages)

[In thousands of dollars]

Alabama	8,087.1
Arizona	1,353.3
Arkansas	2,629.8
California (2 districts)	58,804.1
Colorado	4,758.4
Connecticut	21,220.0
Delaware	8,421.5
Florida	6,567.2
Georgia	9,630.7
Hawaii	2,653.8
Idaho	1,562.6
Illinois (2 districts)	77,550.0
Indiana	18,001.8
Iowa	7,642.8
Kansas	4,030.6
Kentucky	6,696.5
Louisiana	6,636.7
Maine	3,969.4
Maryland and District of Columbia	16,713.4
Massachusetts	39,838.6
Michigan	58,890.0
Minnesota	12,166.1
Mississippi	2,565.6
Missouri (2 districts)	21,999.0
Montana	1,358.9
Nebraska	3,523.3
Nevada	648.3
New Hampshire	2,468.7
New Jersey (2 districts)	34,492.9
New Mexico	859.1
New York (6 districts)	177,438.2
North Carolina	11,413.5
North Dakota	662.6
Ohio (4 districts)	63,155.1
Oklahoma	6,786.7
Oregon	6,654.8
Pennsylvania (3 districts)	91,164.0
Rhode Island	6,998.1
South Carolina	4,650.2
South Dakota	750.4
Tennessee	8,427.2
Texas (2 districts)	19,974.9
Utah	1,936.5
Vermont	1,506.0
Virginia	10,355.3
Washington (including Alaska)	12,490.9
West Virginia	7,041.3
Wisconsin	17,852.3
Wyoming	668.6
Total	895,756.9

INCREASES OF PAY FOR ARMY NURSE CORPS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, a few days ago I introduced Senate bill 2820, to increase the pay of officers of the Army Nurse Corps. The response to this action has been tremendous. Everyone seems to agree that the service of no branch of the military outranks the heroic service of the Army nurses.

The Regular Veterans Association has always advocated equality for the Army nurses. In this connection, I have today received a letter from Mr. Jack Kyle, national commander of the Regular Veterans Association, and I ask permission to have it printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REGULAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1942.

Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: Your bill (S. 2820) to increase the pay of officers of the Army Nurse Corps is indeed a meritorious one.

Recently the Senate passed a bill, S. 2751, which, if enacted, would increase the pay of officers of the W. A. A. C. on a par with male officers of the same rank and service. Army nurses were omitted from that bill.

Briefly, the situation is this:

An Army nurse must undergo years of professional training at her own expense before she can be commissioned in the Army Nurse Corps. How about the W. A. A. C. officers? Any girl may be commissioned in that corps after 8 weeks' training in a W. A. A. C. training camp at Government expense.

This letter is not to be interpreted as meaning that Regular Veterans Association is opposed to the pay increase for W. A. A. C. officers but is an expression of our opinion that nurses should receive the same pay.

None will say, I am certain, that our nurses are not doing a good job. Nor that they have not always.

The heroic deeds of our nurses on Bataan are legion and should be an inspiration to every American girl.

Be assured that the Regular Veterans Association will be glad to assist in any way possible.

Most sincerely,
JACK KYLE,
National Commander.

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald, an editorial from the Greenville (S. C.) News, and an article from the Washington Post by J. A. Fox, relative to Hon. James F. Byrnes and his appointment as Director of Economic Stabilization, which appear in the Appendix.]

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF KENTUCKY'S ADMISION TO THE UNION—ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT SESQUICENTENNIAL DINNER

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Judge Samuel L. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., and address delivered by Hon. Keen Johnson, Governor of Kentucky, and an address delivered by himself, at Louisville, Ky., on September 18, 1942, on the occasion of the dinner in connection with the sesquicentennial celebration of Kentucky's admission to the Union, which appear in the Appendix.]

RADIO INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR AIKEN ON AVERTING A POSSIBLE FOOD SHORTAGE

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio interview with Senator AIKEN on the subject Averting a Possible Food Shortage, which appears in the Appendix.]

WINNING THE WAR—ADDRESS BY LT. GEN. B. B. SOMERVELL

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Services of Supply of the War Department, in St. Louis, Mo., on September 28, 1942, at a meeting sponsored by the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL GRANGE TO CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON PRICE CONTROL BILL

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the National Grange and submitted to members of the conference committee on the price-control bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEAT AND WOOL SHORTAGES—STATEMENT OF NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA STOCK GROWERS AND FEEDERS

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement issued by officers, members of the executive committee and directors of Nebraska stock growers, Sandhills Feeder Cattle Producers, South Dakota Stock Growers, Western South Dakota Wool Growers, and South Dakota Livestock Committee, relative to a prospective scarcity of beef, mutton, and wool, which appears in the Appendix.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. Routine morning business is concluded.

REVENUE ACT OF 1942

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, on Friday last there was reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments the bill (H. R. 7378) to provide revenue, and for other purposes. I ask that the bill be made the unfinished business, with the understanding that it will not be taken up formally until the next session of the Senate tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. GEORGE. I also ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill may be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I desire to say that the table of contents of the pending tax bill, which appears on page 2, indicates what is covered in the various sections. A supplement has been prepared, and will be on the desks of Senators tomorrow morning, which will identify each section with reference to its location in the bill. I am sure that those who have not made an examination of the bill will find the supplement most helpful in immediately identifying the page where any particular provision is set forth. The report of the committee is in the course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution

at least by the time the Senate convenes tomorrow morning.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to announce for the information of the Senate that during the consideration of the tax bill we shall convene every day at 11 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 12 o'clock. I believe we all desire to dispose of the tax bill in the Senate this week.

Legislative committees are not now very busy during the morning, and I think it would be desirable and agreeable all around to meet at 11 o'clock instead of at noon, and when we conclude each day's business I shall make a motion to that effect.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I find the proposal agreeable to me, and I think it will be to the other Republican Members of the Senate. By meeting at 11 o'clock, if there are no meetings of important committees, I should think we could conclude the consideration of the bill in 10 days or 2 weeks.

I wish to repeat the observation I made to the distinguished Senator from Georgia, that if we meet at 11 o'clock each day I think we should adjourn or recess conveniently near 5 o'clock in the afternoon, so that we may dispose of our mail, meet our friends, and conduct the affairs of our offices in a normal fashion. I believe that will be acceptable to the distinguished leader.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the suggestion. If we meet at 11 o'clock, we can put in a good 6 hours of work and recess around 5 o'clock. I hope that we may be able to do that each day. It will give us a chance to answer our mail and attend to other important matters.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations in the Marine Corps, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no Executive Calendar, so I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 6, 1942, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, October 5, 1942:

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named brigadier generals to be major generals in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 28th day of September 1942:

Emile P. Moses

Harry Schmidt

Ralph J. Mitchell

Col. Earl C. Long to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 10th day of September 1942.

Col. Pedro A. del Valle to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 15th day of September 1942.

Col. Francis P. Mulcahy to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 20th day of September 1942.

Col. Louis E. Woods to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 25th day of September 1942.

Col. Field Harris to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 30th day of September 1942.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

In Thy holy name, O Blessed Saviour, we would offer our prayer to our Father's throne. Thou hast blest the way of prayer, and we beseech Thee to teach us how to pray; when Thou takest us unto Thyself the way is brighter and the burden is lighter. Do Thou open our eyes to see the right; reveal unto us Thy will and purpose; clothe us with the virtue of the will to wait and with the patience of unanswered prayer.

Blessed Lord, we pray for those who are waiting the long night through; for those who are crying for the morning, grant that their forebodings may soon be dissolved into the glory of a new day, for all who are galled by poverty; for all who are shipwrecked into this life; for all whose days are traced by agony and tears. Almighty God, make them all free from the chains of wear and fret and enable them to mount upward on the steps of everlasting triumph. Today we are mindful of the millions of our boys and girls who, with bounding hopes, are crowding our schools. As upon them rests the foundation of the future on which we are to live or die, we earnestly pray for them. Inspire them to love our historic past with its toil and sacrifice. Lead them to consecrate themselves at the altar of our country that their liberty and personal rights may be secure, making them an inspiration and blessing to all the world. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 2, 1942, was read and approved.

AMENDMENT OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

OCTOBER 5, 1942.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to the special order agreed to heretofore, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate on October 2, 1942, a message indicating that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7565) entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to aid in preventing inflation, and for other purposes."

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.